

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8484--VOL. LIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.
On the 26th July, at her residence, Brook Street, Tenby, New England, Mrs. Frederick Augustus Morgan, Jun., of a son, John Henry.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS
WOLLONGONG. To-night, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER. To-night, at 11.

SHOALHAVEN. Kembla, To-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBAKA. Kiama, or FRIDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA. Coming on FRIDAY, at noon.
TURROO RIVER. Coming on FRIDAY, at noon.

MARRIAGES.
On Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at St. John's Church, Hobart Town, Mr. Richard, eldest son of the late Edwin Rose, Esq., of House Hill, New Southgate, Cheshire, married Miss Emily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Rose, of Hobart Town, Tasmania.

On the 25th July, in the Wickham Presbyterian Church, Brisbane, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Curate, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. Samuel Edgar Wilson, Minister of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Sydney, Miss. Mary, daughter of Captain J. G. Langford, of Langley Park, Essex, England, to Mr. J. Langford, of Langley Park, Essex, England.

On the 26th July, by the Rev. J. Langford, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, King Street, Newtown, Richard Owen, Captain of Campbells, next Sydney, to Sarah, nee Egerton, of Brighton, New South Wales.

DEATHS.
On the 26th July, at 2 o'clock p.m., at Adelaide, South Australia, Mr. John Brock, aged 36 years.

On the 26th July, at his parents' residence, Waverley, Louis Auguste, third son of Robert William Newman, Esq., aged 61 years.

On the 26th July, at the General Post Office, Sydney, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of J. L. F. Farquhar, Postmaster, of the General Post Office, aged 61 years.

On Monday, the 27th July, Mr. Barker, Town Clerk, Prahran, aged 19 years and 6 months, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Barker, of Prahran.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.
OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's steamship JEDDO, 1600 tons, 450 horse-power, A. E. Farquhar, commander, will be dispatched for Colombo, with her latest mail and supplies, on Friday, 2d inst., and cargo, on TUESDAY, August 1st, at 2 p.m.

FOR THE PLAINS OF PROMISE, GULF OF CARPENTARIA (Insufficient inducement offer).—The fine schooner POLICEMAN, 150 tons burthen, J. C. T. Franklin, commander.

For freight or passage apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR DUNEDIN, calling at OKITOKI, to land passengers, the clipper ship SARAH MARY, 200 tons, will call at Campbell's Wharf, will sail CALLON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Suburban BRANCHES of this Bank are OPEN THIS DAY.

FOR THE PLAINS OF PROMISE, GULF OF CARPENTARIA (Insufficient inducement offer).—The fine schooner POLICEMAN, 150 tons burthen, J. C. T. Franklin, commander.

For freight or passage apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR WANGANAN.—The Brig DART has room for a few tons light freight, if engaged at once.

For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Panama, New Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Steamship PRINCE ALFRED.

H. S. Martin, commander, will be dispatched with the English Mail (if arrived) for AUCKLAND.

TUESDAY, August 1st.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Gt. Swan Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

HOKITIKA GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Steamship PHOEBE E. B.

H. S. Martin, commander, will be dispatched for PANCORBON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO, at noon, TUESDAY, August 1st.

Passenger and cargo for TARANAKI transhipped at Nelson.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Gt. Swan Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF ADELAIDE, THIS TUESDAY, 1st August, 1866, at 10 a.m.

10 a.m.—Return Ticket, 42 s.; Steamer, 12 s.

10 a.m.—Return

THE AMENDING LAND ACT, 1865.—SIXTH SCHEDULE OF AGRICULTURAL AREAS proclaimed by the Governor in Council, and OPEN FOR SELECTION AND LEASING.

Land Office, when first open Name of Area Extent.

Land Office,	when first open	Name of Area	Extent.
Longwood	August 23	Longwood	12,206
Ditto	"	Wondougarook	27,353
Heathcote	"	Pranjiup	8,163
Ditto	"	Bungarai	10,964
Ditto	"	Wairing	11,703
Ditto	"	Darling	28,971
Araata	"	Lewes	2,157
Ditto	"	Cockamore	11,516
Ditto	"	Heathcote	10,442
Sandhurst	"	Tangarilla	16,155
Ditto	"	Minto	17,272
Dundaloo	"	Leader Downs	22,603
Ditto	"	Moligal	13,972
Sale	"	Slimbundillan	13,159
Ditto	"	Mollins's Bridge	12,771
Ditto	"	Fort Fyans	11,538
Ditto	"	Castle Barkly	11,762
Beechworth	"	Tintahills	5,010
Inglewood	"	Bridgewater	13,970
Ditto	"	Hill	22,183
Ditto	"	Belle Latrobe	13,795
Ditto	"	A'Beckett Plains	8,709
Ditto	"	Pasley	3,665
Campbellsown	"	Tandarook	737
Ditto	"	Greeves Park	9,105
Wangaratta	"	Gowron	5,000
Ditto	"	Makindoo	2,946
Ditto	"	Warrawangs	27,784
Chiltern	"	Chiltern	6,594
Ditto	"	Worsop	16,218
Avoca	"	Yurip	9,886
Ditto	"	Woolgoolga	30,662
Stawell	"	Lake Wills	20,603
Hamilton	"	Maccabrook	12,883
Ditto	"	Griffiths	13,333
Bacchus Marsh	"	Balla	11,146
Portland	"	Curnarai	

On the above dates the land office will be open at 9 o'clock a.m. and remain open till 4 p.m., and will not be re-opened during the day.

AREAS OPEN AT LONGWOOD.

Thomas Nisbet, Esq., Land Officer.
LONGWOOD.—Situate from one to five miles north and east of the township of Longwood, intersected by the Creighton and Pranjiup Creeks, and the main roads from Melbourne to Beechworth, and from Longwood to Mansfield.

WONDUMAROOKE.—Situate around Eureka and extending ten miles north and south from that township, intersected by the road from Melbourne to Beechworth, and watered by the Faithful, Seven, and Castle Creeks.

AREAS OPEN AT HEATHCOTE.

J. T. Strong, Esq., Land Officer.
PRANJIUP.—Situate from four to ten miles north-west of Longford, intersected by the Creighton, Pranjiup, and Pranjiup Creeks.

BUNGARAI.—Situate from four to nine miles east of the River Goulburn, from nine to 14 miles north of Avoca.

DARLING.—Situate on the east bank of the Goulburn River, and intersected by the Pranjiup Creek, adjoining and extending about twelve miles eastward of Mansfield.

AREAS OPEN AT AVOCAS.

Cape Webster, Esq., Land Officer.
MOUNTAIN.—Situate between Mount Avocas and the township of Moyhu.

COOKSMERE.—Situate from six to 10 miles west of Strathmerton, on the north bank of Elery Creek, and on the north-east shore of Lake Bokoke.

EUCHINA.—Situate to the east of Euchina, and the Euchina Railway, extending about 12 miles down the line, and on the south bank of the Murray River.

ROCHESTER.—On the west bank of the Campagne River, adjoining the township of Rochester, on the Euchina line.

AREAS OPEN AT SANDHURST.

J. H. Taylor, Esq., Land Officer.
TARNAGULLA.—Situate from eight to 20 miles west of Sandhurst, and from one to 12 miles east of Sandhurst.

WENTWORTH.—Situate from four and a half to 12 miles north of the township of Neethersborough, round the Wentworth Runnymede, on the Euchina line, intersected by the Euchina Creek.

AREAS OPEN AT DUNOLLY.

P. Chauaney, Esq., Land Officer.
LEADER DOWNS.—Situate from five to 17 miles south-west from the town of Dunolly.

MOLIAGU.—Situate from two to four miles west and from three to eight miles north of Tarnagulla, watered by the Kangaroo and Bullanbuli Creeks.

SHERIFF LIVIAN.—Situate from two to 10 miles north of Newbridge, on the east bank of the River Loddon.

AREAS OPEN AT SALE.

W. T. Dawson, Esq., Land Officer.
MOLLISON'S BRIDGE.—Situate from seven and a half to 16 miles west of Sale, and from one and a half to 10 miles north of Rosedale, bounded on the north by the River Thompson, and on the south by the River Latrobe.

FOOT FELLOWS.—Adjoining and about 14 miles west of the township of Bairnsdale, intersected by the River Mitchell.

CASE BARKLY.—Situate from six to 20 miles north-west of Sale, and from one to 16 miles westerly of Stratford, bounded on the south by the River Thompson, and intersected by the Mac Alister River.

AREA OPEN AT BRECHWORTH.

A. Morice, Esq., Land Officer.
TINTAHILLS.—Situate on the south bank of the River Murray, at its junction with Cudgewa Creek, about 90 miles east of Albury.

AREAS OPEN AT INGLEWOOD.

W. Symons, Esq., Land Officer.
BRIDGEPORT.—Situate to the east and north of the township of Inglewood, on the east bank of the River Loddon, and intersected by the Bullock Creek.

HILL.—Situate from 15 to 25 miles north of the township of Inglewood, on the east bank of the River Loddon, and intersected by the Serpentine Creek.

BAKETT PLAINS.—Situate from 10 to 20 miles north-east of the township of Inglewood, intersected by the Serpentine Creek, also watered by other creeks and lagoons.

WHITEHORN.—Situate from 12 to 24 miles north-west of the township of Inglewood, on the west bank of the Loddon River.

AREA OPEN AT STAWELL.

A. Morice, Esq., Land Officer.
WANGARATTA.—Situate from two to four miles west of Stawell, and from six to 16 miles south of Glenorchy, around Lake Lonsdale, and intersected by Mount William Creek.

AREAS OPEN AT HAMILTON.

J. A. Mulligan, Esq., Land Officer.
MOHAMMED.—Situate from two to 12 miles south-east from Casterton, on the south bank of the Wannon and the east bank of the Glenelg River, at their junction.

GRIPPSHOTON.—Situate from six to 24 miles west of Casterton, the lower part of the Wannon and Coleraine, and on the north bank of the River Wannon.

RANGERS.—Situate from two to six miles west of Casterton, on the west bank of the Glenelg.

AREA OPEN AT BACCHUS MARSH.

W. A. Moore, Esq., Land Officer.
BACCHUS MARSH.—Situate from one to eight miles south of Bacchus Marsh, on the west side of the main road from Heywood.

AREA OPEN AT PORTLAND.

W. A. Moore, Esq., Land Officer.
BURCAUT.—Situate from one to eight miles south of Bacchus Marsh, on the west side of the main road from Heywood.

AREA OPEN AT CAMPERDOWN.

W. Symons, Esq., Land Officer.
CARCASE BUTCHERS, and others.—M. McCAGUE and ANOTHER, Horse, Cattle, Game, and Game Protection, Solicitors, hold regular SALES BY AUCTION, of beef, pork, &c., at their Yards, corner of Bourke and Queen streets.

We promise afford forwarding carriage to this market, our premises afford accommodation and facility for sales men, and other persons. The above named proprietors and others in every way assist the conveniences of working of this particular trade, and, in conjunction with our regular sales of pigs, calves, bacon, &c., we can at all times command a full attendance of the trade.

Prompt account sales and remittances.

M. McCAGUE and ANOTHER, Royal Horse Bazaar, Bourke-street, Melbourne.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ADVANCE, on WOOL and TALBOUR, to consign them to their Agents or shippers.

JOHN SMITH, Solicitor for the said Undersigned.

DAVID L. LEVY, Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street, Sydney.

JOHN SMITH, Esq., Land Surveyor.

**DEFECTS IN THE BUREAU FRANCHISE
EXTENSION BILL.**

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 3, 1850.
(From the Times.)

SPEECH OF MR. ROBERT LOWE.
Sir.—In order that I may obtain and make

indulgence of the House, I shall endeavour to confine myself as much as possible to the exact question at issue in this debate, which is, as I apprehend it, whether it is desirable to extend the franchise in boroughs by lowering its pecuniary amount. Now, that appears to me to be a sufficiently large question, because it involves the consideration whether it

question, because it involves the consideration whether it is or is not expedient in the existing circumstances of this country to make a further advance in the direction of democracy. (Cheers.) I congratulate the hon. member for Leeds on having to-day succeeded in enlisting the advocacy of the hon. member for Huddersfield in favour of his one-tariff Reform Bill (a laugh), although I have no doubt that hon. gentlemen would have preferred having to deal with a revolver. (Laughter.) I cannot, however, congratulate the hon. member for Leeds on the arguments in support of his views which the hon. member for Huddersfield has advanced. Let the House for a moment reflect upon what fell from him towards the close of his speech. He said that if this bill were passed it would form an aristocracy among the working classes—“No, no,” from Mr. Leathem—and that it would be regarded by the remainder of those classes with jealousy and dislike. The gentleman spoke over, reminded of the agency ready at the hands of those who would be animated by that jealousy and dislike to enable them to extract from this House further reforms. In the course of his speech he said, “I would ask, anti-slavery men, that you will hold to your principles.”

must, of course, submit, and it may perhaps be better to do so than to give rise to a great internal commotion or civil war; but if we do so from fear of pressure hereafter we may be met by evils equally great. I have gone through a series of arguments to which, in my opinion, the House ought not to attach any weight. To what kind of arguments, then, do I think they ought to listen? I will not state them in my own language, but in the language of one the poetical chieftain of whose mind and style has perhaps a little overclouded his reputation as a political philosopher. I allude to Lord Macaulay, and these are his words —

"How, then, are we to arrive at just conclusions on a

figures presented to us in 1860—for we have no later ones—and I find this acknowledged, that the effect of this bill, which is described as harmless and innocent, would be in five large towns to treble, and in twenty-eight large towns to double, the constituencies. Now I ask hon. members, when the present constituency is doubled, or trebled, by an Act of this House, what becomes of the present constituency? You might as well abolish it altogether. (Cheers.) Not only is it increased, it is diluted, and the additions being all of persons rated below £10, these have a sort of chemical affinity with the class a little above themselves, and the two united become masters of the situation. In these cases, therefore, the present constituency, including all the property and all the intelligence of the place, would be disfranchised without a prospect of escape (cheers), and this I venture to think would be a very great evil. The noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire has truly said that everybody wants something in the way of change; but that something is anything in the world but what this bill proposes. They want universal suffrage; they want an educational franchise; they want a provident franchise; but nobody wants a £6 franchise. ("Hear," and laughter.) I know not whether that was the intention, but it seemed to me that the speech in support of the bill, especially the speech of the hon. member for Huddersfield, go direct to universal suffrage. Can you believe that this thing, which nobody wants, will be accepted as anything but a step to universal suffrage, or that it is likely to form in any way a permanent settlement of the question? (Hear, hear.) It is assumed by every speaker in favour of the bill that when it passes the matter will be settled for ever, and that we shall be freed from no questions between landlord and tenant, and from all hold land if he chooses and transmit wealth which America possesses is of

most complicated problem—number and variety of these are entwined with most curious piece of precept which the words—"Happy the middle part is (Bear, hear.) That merit of our Constitution with a system of such her country was ever world was a world, and with which we areocracy? I am no proತ it answers its purpose once it may have been state of development; in the direction of west and wildest propagation. (Loud and unanimous) America never estimate honor upon it—is absolutely democracy, and for this the female lands has a all the peccant political violent demagogues out of the land; there are enant, every one can do to his children. The kind which America destroy; it is due to her beside whose works human race sink into the Nile, the Tigris, and when compared with it has been calculated 90 of people, without ion, can ever destroy; is our property here? erations, raised slowly, it is indispensable lations. Look at the America nobody covets as he like there present the trouble holding. (Laughter.) ing is easier than to moment it is believed actually a law in exist the land of England ocracy. Our prosperity world upon our credit, had we a Government, where the rate of has been raised is Once introduce the here, and the mighty am satisfied, vanish ask the Liberal party with regard to this house not merely on particular bill, but with election is to follow. that the party of y does or does not for its fortunes with it called democracy, ment of this country; which we have to try; once induces me to do pleasant duty, to make good in which I stand.

indeed, who resemble their Biblical brethren in more points than one, are always confident that their own interpretation is not only the right one, but that it is so obvious as to require some moral obligation to miss it. From the wide divergence in their results we can only infer that several solutions are equally compatible with all the conditions of the problem. Thus it is possible to account for Hamlet's eccentricity by more than one theory as to his sanity. The fact that each critical sect denounces the stupidity of its rivals as energetically as if they differed about the meaning of a text in the Romans, shows to profane outsiders that, in this case at least, all sides may be equally right. Every one of Hamlet's actions may be explicable upon several hypotheses; the only question is, and it is a very interesting one, which hypothesis was present in Shakespeare's mind at the time of composition. If he had cleared up this point by a distinct summary of Hamlet's character, he would incidentally have thrown light upon many other topics. We doubtless know Hamlet better than we know almost any other fictitious character, notwithstanding the difference of opinion on such an important matter as his sanity. But there are a good many points on which we are in complete darkness. Hamlet, for example, showed a singular want of decision of character; but it is difficult to say how far this infirmity may have penetrated his mental constitution. It generally rather unhinges a man's mind when his father's ghost requests him to kill his uncle. Supposing that Hamlet had been placed in circumstances where there was less room for speculation and more immediate demand for action, would he have shown an equal hesitation? If, for example, he had been President of the United States, would he have put aside his philosophy for a time till he had fought the South, or would he have decided that there was a great deal to be said on both sides, and have allowed his course to be determined by accident? We imagine that it would be possible to make out some case in favour of either hypothesis. Though he was a long time in yielding to the ghost's entreaties, they would hardly be producible evidence in a court of justice, and he took a tolerably decided course towards his uncle when it became at last necessary. Without discussing such an infinite question, we will only remark that the possibility of its being discussed shows that a character can, after all, be very imperfectly developed in action. There are whole sides even of Hamlet's character of which candid critics confess themselves in ignorance; within the limits of a play it is impossible to show off all a man's peculiarities, or even all his most important peculiarities. When we take characters drawn with less consummate skill, we generally find that we have made little more acquaintance with them than we make in an afternoon with the beasts at the Zoological Gardens. We have only seen them in two or three pet attitudes, and can make no guess at their habits when at large.

It is true that a systematic description from within may not do much more than a mere external representation. The lists of faculties and passions of which a hero is made up are always defective, and sometimes contradictory. We have not yet attained the art of describing a man as an engineer describes a machine, so as to leave out no important spring or nation. If Shakespeare had not been an observer

in the population of England it was 10·9 per cent. only, and in Sweden 13·2 per cent. It appeared that in 50 per cent. of the above re-marriages the ages of the wives had been recorded, and that of these 4 per cent. only were above the child-bearing age, reckoning that time at 50. According to the general population the proportion was 10·73 per cent. Two octogenarian bridegrooms were quoted, aged respectively 80 and 83. Of widowers married to spinsters the proportion was 84 per cent., and to widows 16 per cent.; and in England, for the year 1862, the proportions were 64 and 36 per cent. respectively. The average duration of second marriages was shown to be 16·4 years; and of third marriages, 13 years. Those of the shortest duration were 3, 6, and 8 months respectively; all terminated by the death of the husband. Of all re-marriages, the proportion which terminated by the death of the husband is about two-thirds to one-third terminated by the death of the wife. The divorces were comparatively very few; and Mr. Day, quoting some statistics from recent Blue Books, showed, that comparing the divorces granted since the operation of the new Court, with the 3½ millions of existing marriages, the proportion would not exceed 61 divorces per annum for every 100,000 of married couples. With reference to the most important topic when considered with relation to assurances against issue,—namely, the fertility of the re-marriages,—it was shown, that on the average there were two-thirds fruitful marriages to one-third unfruitful; but for husbands whose ages exceeded 50 the proportions were almost exactly reversed. The extreme age in these records at which a father had issue is 80, of which there were two instances; and similarly, 49 represented the extreme age of a lady becoming a mother. Mr. Day quoted other instances of ladies giving birth to children at advanced ages, which had been supplied to him by friends. The highest, 56 years of age, was communicated by Dr. Semple; and another, 54, by Dr. Saunders; but no documentary evidence as to age could in either instance be furnished. Two cases of ladies whose ages were 51 and 52 respectively were then quoted, as undoubtedly authentic, and the Swedish statistics were referred to, showing that out of 10,000 births, the proportion of mothers above 50 years would be 2 only. The number of children born on the average to re-marriages of a widower was shown to be 2·85; and taking only the cases where the husbands exceeded 50 years of age, there was on the average but 1 child. Contrary to the usually accepted theory, that where the age of the husband exceeds that of the wife the offspring will, in the majority of instances, be boys, it appeared that in the second marriages under observation the number of female births exceeded that of the males, the proportion being, 95·9 boys to 100 girls; whereas amongst the births in the whole population the ratio is 105 boys to 100 girls. It was shown that about one-third of the fruitful marriages produced children before the end of the first year; that in nearly one-half the child of the marriage is not born until the end of the first year, and before the close of the second, and that not more than one-fifth are without offspring beyond two years.

proceed he thus holds out to us, I would ask, satisfactory? (Hear.) If I were to judge by this debate, no position, it appears to me, could be more happy or easier than that of these gentlemen who undertake to advocate the cause of democracy in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) It is a task which seems to require the smallest amount of thought and the most copious vocabulary of words. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) One hon. gentleman says the working classes are "wrongfully" excluded from the exercise of the franchise; another describes their exclusion as "unjust"; a third looks upon them as being in consequence "degraded"; while a fourth speaks of them as being "slaves." ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) So we go on until we have an accumulation of about a dozen such terms, by the use of which some hon. gentlemen seem to think they have done sufficient to prove their case, and to throw the *onus probandi*—as it is now the fashion to say—upon those who differ from them in opinion. I should wish, therefore, to point out to the House that this question has scarcely been dealt with that with calmness and depth of view which we are accustomed to expect in dealing with many other subjects. Mr. Mill, for instance—a great authority—tells us that his ideal of good government is that every citizen should have a share in it, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a still greater authority, says—

"Is it right, I ask, that in the face of such dispositions the present law of almost entire exclusion should prevail?" Again, I call upon the adversary to show cause, and I venture to say that every man who is not presumably incapacitated by some consideration of personal unfitness or political danger is morally entitled to come within the pale of the Constitution."

(Cheers and counter cheers.) Now, this kind of argument is the easiest in the world (hear), and is widely different from that style of reasoning which the House is in the habit of demanding from its members on all other subjects. (Hear.) Hon. gentlemen will, I think, concur with me in thinking that the English view of Government is that it is not an exact science; that it is not capable of a *priori* demonstration, that it rests upon experiment, and that it ought to be carefully scanned, modified, and altered so as to be adapted to particular states of society. If that be so, nothing can be more difficult than to meet such arguments as those to which I have referred, because a man who is careful to weigh what he has to say on a subject like this cannot put his arguments in a single sentence. (Hear, hear.) And what, let me ask, do the arguments of those who advocate the right of the working classes to be admitted to the exercise of the franchise amount to? Why, they proceed upon that assumption of the *status quo* rights of man which forms a subject of ridicule in every civilized country. (Hear.) When the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer therefore said that the *onus probandi* lay with his adversary, (peers and daughter,) that, I humbly submit, is the way in which you must look at this question. You must deal with it as practical men, upon grounds and for reasons of which I have scarcely observed a vestige in this debate. (Hear, hear.) What should be the nature of your previous inquiries into the subject I shall not venture to point out. To use the words of one whose name ought never to be mentioned in this House without respect, if not with a warmer feeling—the late Sir G. Lewis—I might say that what we have to do is to find out any practical defect in the Constitution, and then to suggest a remedy for it. No one has, however, in this instance shown a single practical grievance under which the working classes are suffering which would be remedied by the proposed alteration. Mr. Hollesley, speaking on behalf of those classes, tells us that the Frenchman who has voted away his own liberty is far superior to the Englishman who does not possess the franchise. Hon. members, however, will scarcely concur in that opinion, and I think I may confidently assert, in opposition to the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the *onus probandi* in this case rests not with those who deny the existence of the *a priori* right for which he contends, but rather on those who, unable to point out the existence of any practical grievance, call upon us virtually to destroy our present form of Government and to put something else into its place. (Cheers.) It may be said, however, that a practical grievance does exist, and that the interests of the working classes are not consulted by the House of Commons; but, in answer to that argument, I would simply refer to the admirable speech of the noble lord the member for Huddingshire, who pointed out that hon. gentlemen frequently brought forward questions which really related to rich bodies, as if they were connected with the poor, convinced that by such means they would secure for their applications a greater degree of sympathy. (Hear, hear.) I entirely deny, therefore, that the interests of the poor are neglected in this House, while I maintain that legislation is not altogether a matter of good will, but of intelligence and study, and that the abstruse problems which it involves cannot be satisfactorily dealt with by men engaged in *daily labour*. (Hear, hear.) In 1842 there was an epoch in our annals because the anti-Corn Law agitation then began, and in that year the late Mr. Duncombe presented a petition in this House signed by 3,000,000 persons. This petition, says, therefore, I think, to be looked upon as constituting a fair expression of the views of the working classes, and in it they say—

"Your petitioners complain that they are enormously taxed to pay the interest of what is called the National Debt, a debt amounting at present to £290,000,000, being only a portion of the enormous amount expended in cruel and expensive wars for the suppression of all liberty by men not authorised by the people, and who, consequently, had

on or off these terrible visions of pressure from without which are always conjured up and brought in aid of the argument. But is that so? If you cannot maintain a £10 franchise, how can you hope to make a stand at £6? (Cheers.) Look at the prestige surrounding this £10 franchise, created when the country was in the highest state of discontent. I can remember the time myself when the House of Commons was regarded not as representing the wishes and forwarding the views of the bulk of the English people, but as the greatest obstacle in the way of carrying out improvements which were desired. (Hear, hear.) And that was not merely the opinion of the working classes; it was an opinion shared to a great extent by the education and property of the country, and but for which conviction the Reform Bill never would have passed into law. (Hear, hear.) Let me ask, have not the results fulfilled and exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine prophet of that time? Look at the noble work, the heroic work which the House of Commons has performed within these thirty-five years. It has gone through and revised every institution of the country, it has scanned our trade, our colonies, our laws, and our municipal institutions, everything that was complained of, everything that had grown distasteful, has been touched with success and moderation by the amending hand. And to such a point have these amendments been carried that when gentlemen come to argue this question and do all in their power to get up a practical grievance they fail in suggesting even one. (Cheers.) The £10 franchise, if not the most venerable, is at any rate one of the most respectable institutions, that any country ever possessed. The seven Houses of Commons that have sat since the Reform Bill have performed exploits unrivalled, not merely in the seven centuries during which the British Parliament has existed, but in the whole history of representative assemblies. With all this continued peace, contentment, happiness, and prosperity, if the £10 franchise cannot maintain itself against such speeches as we have heard to-day, what chance have we of maintaining any other franchise whatever? (Hear, hear.) It is simply ridiculous to suppose that we could do so. The thing is fated from the moment that the House, abandoning a position which should never be yielded while hope remains, consents to take up another not one-hundredth part as strong, on the road to universal suffrage. It would be trifling with the House to suggest that when you have passed this bill you have settled anything; all that you can do is to unseal everything (hear, hear), perhaps to lay the foundation of a real agitation, because people, when they find that something can be gained with such little trouble, will be encouraged to ask for a good deal more. In candour, I am bound to add that two answers have been suggested. It is said that the working classes will not act together. Assertions are very cheap on such subjects, but look at the

In this instance he must have meant that anterior to the existence of society there was vested in every man some personal *a priori* right which nobody had authority to touch. (Hear.) When Mr. Mill, in like manner, speaks of every citizen of a State having a perfect right to a share in its government, he appeals to the same *a priori* considerations, in accordance with which every man would be entitled not only to be well governed, but to take part in governing himself. (Hear, hear.) But where are these *a priori* rights to be found? The answer to that question would lead me into a metaphysical inquiry which I shall not now pursue. What I would ask is, can those alleged rights form a ground on which a practical, deliberative assembly like the House of Commons can arrive at a particular conclusion? (Hear, hear.) If, I may add, they do in reality exist, they are as much the property of the Australian savage and the Hottentot of the Cape as of the educated and refined Englishman. (Cheers.) Those who uphold this doctrine must apply it to the lowest as well as to the highest grades of civilisation, claiming for it the same universal force as a deduction of pure mathematics. A man derives a right of this kind from God, and if society infringe upon it he is entitled, according to the theory of which I am speaking, to resist that infringement; but the same theory which arms the hand of the assassin is that upon which this doctrine of *a priori* right is founded (cheers, and cries of "Oh, oh"), and it is a theory on which, whatever may be its merits, it is impossible to construct one single society. (Hear, hear.) Those abstract rights are constantly invoked for the destruction of society and the overthrow of Government, but they never can be successfully invoked as a foundation on which society and Government may securely rest. (Cheers.) I do not, I may observe, find such doctrines as those to which I am adverting advocated in the writings of that arch-Radical and advocate of universal suffrage—Jeremy Bentham. He utterly ignores them, for he says that Government ought to put out of consideration all those arguments which are drawn from abstract rights, inasmuch as whatever might be the metaphysical theories on the subject, they were such as could not lead them to any practical conclusion. (Hear, hear.) But passing from these arguments, on which I thought it right to say a few words by way of criticism, I come to those which may be described as of a sentimental character. It is con-

probabilities. If you have a large infusion of voters from the working classes, they will speedily become the most numerous class in every constituency. They therefore have in their hands the power; if they only know how to use it, of becoming masters of the situation, all the other classes, of necessity, powerless in their hands. Is it possible to suppose that in the present state of society, with the widely conducted operations of the Press, and public discussions on every subject, the working classes could long remain in ignorance of their power? You cannot treat them like pigs or cattle, or like Curran's fleas, "which, if they had been unanimous, would have pushed him out of bed." (Much laughter and cheering.) You know very well that they will soon possess the secret of their own power, and then what is to prevent them from using it? What are the restraints that you propose? I know that very pretty metaphors have been given us, we were told, for instance, that society is divided into vertical instead of horizontal strata (laughter), but, nevertheless, when men have power conferred on them, infallibly they will employ it for their own purposes. (Hear, hear.) Are we without information before our eyes? Look at America. There universal suffrage was conceded suddenly, and the working classes immediately availing themselves of it, became masters of the situation. Nobody else has a shadow of power. Does anybody doubt that in America the working classes are the masters? Why, there is the greatest spathy among the upper classes (cheers), because, though not actually disfranchised, we know that virtually they are so by reason of the supremacy of numbers that weighs them down. And why should it be otherwise in England? It appears to me that nothing can be more manifest, looking to the peculiar nature of the working classes, than in passing a bill such as is now proposed you take away the principal power from property and intellect, and give it to the multitude who live on weekly wages. (Cheers.) I am sure the House will agree with me that it is an observation, true of human nature as of other things, that aggregation and crystallisation are strong just in proportion as the molecules are minute. It is the consciousness of individual weakness that makes persons aggregate together, and nowhere is that impulse so strong as in the lowest classes of society. Nothing is so remarkable among the working classes of England as their aggregation at the height of illiberty on my part, and abandoning the cause of progress.

"I refuse to follow their steps."

"Hear, hear!" Of course, I was quite right, but nevertheless I have been a Liberal—
"Oh," and "Hear, hear!"

I was a Liberal as in the present day, and a Liberal principles, but I did so gladly, and I do so still, and because I never had a single conviction which I had deliberately formed that did not have the great happiness to see all carried into effect, and I have full confidence in the decisions of this House that they will be carried into effect, and I have full confidence in society to a degree incalculable to us all. The first principle of society that the happiness of mankind may be still further increased for the very reason that I look for this amendment. I regard this proposal as the greatest dangers with which the country is threatened, a proposal to subvert the existing order of things, to transfer power from the hands of property and intelligence, and to place it in the hands of a whole class who are necessarily occupied in manual labour. (Loud cheers.) I earnestly hope for this amendment. I regret that I have not the object I have in view—that I may have to pick this question out of the slough in which it has wallowed. Sir, I have been at the way in which this question has been raised. The way in which the two parties remain much as a young lady and young man at a ballroom and shuttlecock. After a few words begin to flirt. (A laugh.) The greater they are presumed to know its own business, the greater venture, however, to make this proposal to unite their fortunes with the fortunes of the people as it is proposed they should do. In measure, they will not fall in one another in failing in carrying this measure they will be ruined, and if they succeed in carrying this measure they will be ruined in their country. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. H. Osborne followed.

The faculties of the mind have not been accurately discriminated from each other, and they do not correspond to the different employments of life. There is not one special faculty enabling a lawyer to plead, and another enabling a clergyman to preach, like the instincts of beavers or spiders; there are powers of minds which are useful, though in very different degrees, in each of these employments, and which, if strongly developed, may so far fit a man for eminence in either. Nor, again, has the mind been so accurately observed that we can speak of its different faculties as confidently as of the bodily organs. Shakespeare invented the mind's eye, but no one has yet talked about the mind's leg or the mind's arm, or, indeed, mapped out its powers with any approach to accuracy or completeness. Hence it is impossible to make any distinct appropriation of the intellectual faculties to the duties for which they are best adapted. It still lies entirely within the province of quackery to look at a boy's head and say that his configuration qualifies him to be an engineer or a missionary, and qualifies him for nothing else. Something of the same kind is true of mere physical excellencies. A man who is a good cricketer, or a good oar, or a good boxer, is, as a rule, good for any other athletic sport. A quick eye, a deep chest, and well-made limbs are useful in nearly all employments. At the same time, it is equally true that almost every athlete is best adapted for some one particular sport.

Jean set on insanity in a state of most demonstrative affliction. A sudden doubt flashed across the mind of his sister. She inquired at the post-office, and on ascertaining that no letter from Marseilles had been delivered to her brother she felt convinced that he had murdered his parents. Jean made his appearance at the end of two days, when a frightful scene ensued. To the appeals of his family as to what he had done with his parents, he replied, "That is my secret; what has been done will benefit you all, and I abide the consequences." His sister, frantic with grief and horror, and perfectly convinced of his guilt, took him apart and implored him to save the honour of the family and commit suicide rather than ascend the scaffold. A few hours later, being struck with remorse for having suggested a fresh crime to her brother, and maddened by despair, she cut her own throat. The police having heard of the suicide and its motive succeeding in capturing Jean, who had left Maringues the night of his sister's death. The investigation which followed showed that no trace could be found of the prisoner's father and mother after their arrival at Biens, but it was ascertained that on the following night the prisoner had employed a carrier to convey a large box, weighing at least 300 lbs., from that town to his own residence at Maringues, that the prisoner himself accompanied the cart, and took the box into his house without disturbing his wife or any one else.

tended that it is our business to elevate the working classes, and there is not one of us, I am sure, who would not feel the utmost pleasure in doing anything towards effecting that object. (Hear, hear.) But the way to elevate the working classes is not, it seems to me, to lower the means to that end, or to seek after that sort of elevation which has resulted in Australia, in the franchise being so despised that people hardly dare to pick it out of the gutter. (Cheers.) But another argument is that we ought to reward the working classes. This, however, is not a question of patronage; it is a question of selecting the best agency on behalf of a great community to decide in the last resort who are the persons who shall sit in this House, and therefore indirectly what shall be the policy which the British House of Commons is to pursue. (Hear, hear.) It is not a question of sentiment, of rewarding, or punishing, or elevating, but a practical matter of business and statescraft, with the view to rendering our form of government as good as possible. (Hear, hear.) It is said, however, that those who are deprived of the franchise are slaves and degraded. Now, on this point I should like to read to the House a few words which appear to me to be extremely apposite—

"Many persons do not inquire if a Slave be well administered if the laws protect property and persons, if the

CHARACTER
From the Saturday Review

ONCE of the common terms observed in the sentences which supply the advertisements of novels refers to the delineation of character. When he is somewhat more profound, he goes on to say that the characters are complimented in set terms as allowed to act in action. However much at random may be put forth in particular cases, it will have some reference to a sound principle. A deliberate analysis of characters will always reveal palpable objections. It is always better to give your pudding well turned out than to prove in the eating; for perhaps the ingredients upon which you most insist will evaporate in the process of cooking. Descriptions are apt to give an opportunity for novels—the attempt to do justice to the story. When an author introduces his own person to say that his hero possesses such virtues, he is but one step from the charge of adding that his career illustrates those lessons. The facts which prove that he would have been drowned always begin by saying that his victim was a bad little boy; they will always end by saying that his actions speak for him, they vindicate him.

noticed it the laws protect property and persons, if the people are happy. What they require, without giving attention to anything else, is political liberty—that is, the most equal distribution of political power. Wherever they do not see the form of government to which they are attached they see nothing but slavery, and if these pretended slaves are well satisfied with their condition, if they do not desire to change it, they despise and insult them. In their fanaticism they are always ready to stake all the happiness of a nation upon a civil war for the sake of transferring power into the hands of those whom an incurable ignorance will not permit to use it except for their own destruction. (Cheers and laughter.) Where do these words come from? In the Introduction to the "Principles of Moral and Legislative" of Jeremy Bentham (cheers), the advocate of universal suffrage. (Hear, hear.) And now let me ask whether in all countries the happiness of the people at large is not the end which ought to be sought in the establishment of a government; and that end being as far as possible secured, are we to be called upon to overthrow the fabric by which it has been accomplished on these grounds of sentiment and *a priori* right? (Hear, hear.) That is a view which can scarcely be successfully maintained, and I therefore take the liberty of putting aside the sentimental argument, simply observing that the object at which we ought to aim is good government. (Hear, hear.) We often hear of persons killing two birds with one stone, but I apprehend that the man who tried to do so would be more likely to miss both than to kill either. (A laugh.) There is another argument—the fatalistic argument—which has been put forward by the hon. member for Huddersfield, who seems to have constructed a sort of shifting scale of all the fallacies on this subject, and who affords a good illustration of every one of them. (A laugh.) "You must have it out," the hon. gentleman says, using a line of argument which is at once the foundation and the blemish of the great work of De Tocqueville: "sooner or later you will have to give way." M^r. de Tocqueville assumed that democracy was inevitable, and that the question to be considered was not whether it was good or evil in itself, but how we could best adapt ourselves to it. The *ignorance ratio*, however, is one by which I hope this House will not be influenced. If this democracy be a good thing, let us clasp it to our bosoms; if not, there is, I am sure, spirit and feeling enough in this country to prevent us from allowing ourselves to be overawed by any vague presentiment of this kind, in the belief that the matter has been already decided upon by the fates and destinies in some dark tribunal in which they sit together. (Cheers and laughter.) I come next to the argument of necessity. We are told that the working classes are thundering at our gates, and that we shall be in the greatest danger if we do not accede to their demands. But when, in answer to this argument, it is suggested that they are not at our gates, and that they are making no noise, the reply is, "Oh wait awhile and see what they will do." (Hear, hear.) Now, I, for one, am disposed to take that advice, and wait awhile. (A laugh.) If this which we are asked for be a good thing in itself to concede, let us grant it without any compulsion; but if it be bad, let us not be driven from our sense of manliness and duty to our country by any fear as to what may happen if we refuse it. I am inclined to think that democracy in the present state is immensely significant one. All these owners of houses are freeholders, and every man has earned his own freehold by his desire to possess it. While in the same locality, employed at the same work and the same wages, and without any extraordinary drawback, a vast number of those who possess no such properties live on from day to day, regardless of every enjoyment which is not senseless, exhibiting no desire for an elevation of character among their fellow-men, wasting their money in profligate pursuits or in degrading pastimes, and being for ever unprepared for the common vicissitudes—which bring such misery in their train."

I ask the House upon which of the classes here described will the bulk of the hon. member for Leeds operate. Not upon the prevalent, but mainly upon the improvident class. For the provident are not only in possession of the franchise—they have secured it already, and have got into the region of freeholders. It will, therefore, apply to the men who waste their time in these profligate and degrading pursuits, in order, I suppose, that they may be elevated and turned out of the mire in which they delight to grovel (hear, hear), introduced to power, and entrusted with control over the Constitution of the country. Not to take an extreme case, my right hon. friend the Chancellor says that 600 quarts of beer is a fair average consumption for every adult male in the course of the year, and, taking beer at 4*l.* per quart, that consumption represents an annual outlay of £16. It, therefore, persons who live in 18 houses would only content themselves with 12 quarts annually (laughter); they might at once occupy a 14*l.* house, and acquire the franchise. That is the exact measure of the sacrifice which is required on their part to obtain this much coveted right, to raise themselves from the position of slaves, to wipe off from their characters the mark of degradation and all the other horrors that have been so feelingly depicted. (Laughter and cheers.) That is by no means all. I have no wish to put the working man into such a position as to stimulate him to any great amount of rigid self-denial. I am neither an ascetic in theory or practice. But I would point out that there is a certain amount of accommodation, especially of sleeping accommodation, which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the commonest decency and morality, i.e., the avoidance of the most flagitious improprieties and even crimes. The amount which is necessary to spend for the preservation of the health of the poor man, attending to these considerations, and his family will, with a very slight addition, infallibly obtain for him the franchise. (Cries of "No, no," and cheers.) And the question for you to determine now is whether you ought to bring down the franchise to the level of those persons who have no such sense of decency or morality, and of what is due to themselves and their children—whether you will, so to speak, degrade the franchise into the dirt, imperil your institutions, and put yourselves in danger of their overthrow—or whether you will make this franchise a vast instrument of good, a lever by which you may hope to elevate the working classes—not in the manner which a mawkish sentimentality contemplates, but really to raise the working classes in the social scale by fixing the franchises at a reasonable level, requiring a little, and only a little effort, on their part to attain. (Cheers.) Another objection which I have in the bill is—

the name of the candidate for whom his vote is to be recorded. Paper for the election of every one, from a Governor down to a constable, and up again to a member of Congress, are handed to him in a bundle, tied round frequently with a dirty piece of string, and the elector votes in the sense required—I have often seen it done—because his Mr. Potter or his Mr. Odger sends him to do so. (Much laughter and cheering.) It is said, "Oh, but though we are to have an increase of democratic power, we shall also have 'safeguards,'" and Mr. Mill and Lord Grey, the philosopher and the statesman, have busied themselves in inventing these safeguards. I can fancy no employment more worthy for the philosopher and statesman than the invention of safeguards against democracy, but I can fancy no employment less worthy of either statesman or philosopher than compelling us to give a loose rein to democracy in order that we may see whether we cannot get back what we have given in another way. (Hear, hear!) It may be very wise to throw £100 out of the window to seek it, it may be very right to give largesse in that manner, but it is the height of folly to throw out the £100 in the hope and expectation that the mob will bring it back again to you. (Cheers and laughter.) Besides, consider how this is trifling with a great question. (Hear, hear!) If we make these concessions to the spirit of democracy, if we give facilities for getting rid of some of these monopolies to which I referred just now, are the gentlemen who lead the Democratic party, and are the persons who make up the mass of that party, so silly as to allow themselves to be tricked out of the fruits of their victory by a few transparent dodges so clear that they would not deceive a child? (Hear, hear!) The question is, are we making such concessions as are required to meet any practical grievance? That we ought to do and no more; if we make more in the hope of getting them back again we shall be allowing the fish to run away with the line, which we shall never be able to wind up again. (Cheers.) I think I have shown the House that it is neither wise nor safe to rely on so puerile a line of reasoning. By adopting the measure before us we may be embarking upon questions of High State policy, upon the issue of which depend the destinies of this great country and the happiness of countless generations, and we shall be doing this in obedience to some occult influence which drives us on against our better judgment in the direction of democracy, on the assumption that some terrible degree of intimidation is pressing upon us, or is likely to do so, which certainly does not exist now, and I believe never will. (Hear, hear!) The only practical mode of dealing with this question, in a manner worthy at once the dignity of this House and the character of the English people, is to guide our course by the light of experience, gained from what has been done in former times—above all, in our own country, the great nurse of freedom and of the happiness of the whole human family. I have shown you that the bill of the hon. member for Leeds, while it satisfies nobody, will cast us loose from our only safe moorings in the £10 franchise, and set us adrift on the ocean of democracy without chart or compass; and I think I have also shown you that, as it is ridiculous to expect that the working classes, once in possession of absolute power,

possessed such and on the impertinence certain great moral Sabbath-breakers asserting that they allowed his would find it much

for the prejudice fashionable plan of uses, followed by an best, it looks sus- the labour of dis- course, easier to say than to construct. And yet we suspect that the aristocratic language which pting them. Few sing, when success- aliant sketches of the great masters of giving a likeness into the main outlines and the minister delicacies require. No passages, into classical quota- miniatures occur- characters of Hampden shire in Dryden, of Charles Town- speech, and some parts in Goldsmith's aphorisms into sometimes compressed, essence of whole portraits have of something of the same kind is true of mere physical excellencies. A man who is a good cricketer, or a good oar, or a good boxer, is, as a rule, good for any other athletic sport. A quick eye, a deep chest, and well-made limbs are useful in nearly all employments. At the same time, it is equally true that almost every athlete is best adapted for some one particular calling. Very great muscular development generally implies a certain slowness, and fits a man for lifting weights, whilst it makes him worse at any trial of activity. If a runner is well built in certain respects, any extra muscle elsewhere merely gives him so much dead weight to carry. It would be simply impossible to discover a form combining the merits of an Apollo and a Hercules. The highest eminence in any trial of athletic skill is thus generally due to qualities which would disqualify a man for excellence of another kind. The champion wrestler could no more be the champion mile-runner than Sir Isaac Newton could have written "Paradise Lost."

It would thus appear that to describe character with any accuracy will require a great advance in psychology. We must wait till an intellectual anatomy has revealed to us the purpose and mutual relations of our faculties. Mr. Bain has attempted to lay down in one of his works a general programme of the task to be accomplished; he has shown with great ingenuity how characters may be classified in some scientific order. Whenever the researches which he has begun shall be thoroughly carried out, novelists will be able to point to the genus and species of their characters as accurately as botanists now describe plants. A few formulae, capable of almost mathematical precision, will supersede all elaborate descriptions; though the difficulty of working your hero when you composed him will probably be rather increased.

of the prisoner's father and mother after their arrival at Biou, but it was ascertained that on the following night the prisoner had employed a carrier to convey a large box, weighing at least 300 lbs., from that town to his own residence at Maringues, that the prisoner himself accompanied the cart, and took the box into his house without disturbing his wife or any one else. There is reason to believe that this box contained the bodies of the missing couple, and that the prisoner has succeeded in concealing or destroying them during the long interval between the crime and his apprehension. When the carrier gave his evidence in Court, the prisoner asserted that it was all false. After the Procureur-Général had addressed the Court for the prosecution, the prisoner requested permission to make a statement to the Court in the Council-chamber, which was granted, and when the public audience was resumed the prisoner repeated the declarations already made in private, to the effect that his father and mother had both thrown themselves into the Rhône at Lyons. The counsel for the defence then proposed to postpone the further hearing of the case, but the Court decided that the trial should continue, a decision which was loudly applauded by the public. The President accordingly summed up the evidence, and the jury having brought in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances, the Court sentenced the prisoner to hard labour for life.—*European Times.*

STEAM RAMS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Six.—Permit me to draw your attention to the reckless manner in which steamboats out of this port are being driven, and the number of accidents which are daily occurring through that recklessness. To particularise a few

u composed him will probably be rather diminished. But when science

the province of romance, many un-
expected events may be expected to occur.

"If this democracy be a good thing, let us clasp it to our bosoms; if not, there is, I am sure, spirit and feeling enough in this country to prevent us from allowing ourselves to be overruled by any vague preage of this kind, in the belief that the master has been already decided upon by the fates and destinies in some dark tribunal in which they sit together." (Cheers and laughter.) I come next to the argument of necessity. We are told that the working classes are thundering at our gates, and that we shall be in the greatest danger if we do not accede to their demands. But when, in answer to this argument, it is suggested that they are not at our gates, and that they are making no noise, the reply is, "Oh wait awhile and see what they will do." (Hiss, hiss.) Now, I, for one, am disposed to take that advice, and wait awhile. (A laugh.) If this which we are asked for be a good thing in itself to concede, let us grant it without any compulsion; but if it be bad, let us not be driven from our sense of manliness and duty to our country by any fear as to what may happen if we refuse it. I am inclined to think that democracy in the present state of things would be a curse rather than a blessing.

pend the destinies of this great country and the happiness of countless generations; and we shall be doing this in obedience to some occult influence which drives us on against our better judgment in the direction of democracy, on the assumption that some terrible degree of intimidation is pressing upon us, or is likely to do so, which certainly does not exist now, and I believe never will. (Hear, hear.) The only practical mode of dealing with this question, in a manner worthy at once the dignity of this House and the character of the English people, is to guide our course by the light of experience, gained from what has been done in former times—above all, in our own country, the great nurse of freedom and of the happiness of the whole human family. I have shown you that the bill of the hon. member for Leeds, while it satisfies nobody, will cast no loose from our only safe moorings in the £10 franchise, and set us adrift on the ocean of democracy without chart or compass; and I think I have also shown you that, as it is ridiculous to expect that the working classes, once in possession of absolute power,

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the Sarah Ann and the Jeannette have been run into within the last few days. These being all coasters, no notice is taken in the daily papers. Now I maintain that all these accidents have occurred through the culpable negligence of some one on board the steamers, and through the total disregard of the harbour regulations, the boats almost invariably going at full speed from the moment of leaving the wharf, and in total defiance of the regulation which requires a steamboat to keep out of the way of a sailing vessel. In the case of the Sarah Ann, the crew were shouting to the steamer for several minutes before she was struck. Now these accidents would not occur in England, prompt punishment would follow the exhibition of so much carelessness in the management of steam vessels, and unless something is done for the protection of those who are trading out of this port in small vessels, we shall hear of more loss of life. Hoping you will lend your powerful aid in suppressing the present very unsatisfactory state of things.

The Editor of the Herald.
draw your attention to the reckless steamboats out of this port are being number of accidents which are daily occurring recklessness. To particularise a few of these has been run into twice within a month; and the Jeannette have been run into three days. These being all coasters, no notice papers. Now I maintain that all these occurred through the culpable negligence of the steamer, and through the total disregard of our regulations, the boats almost invariably speed from the moment of leaving port in total defiance of the regulation which caused to keep out of the way of a sailing vessel. The Sarah Ann, the crew were at anchor for several minutes before she was run over by a steamer. Had the accident not occur in England, it would follow the exhibition of so much management of steam vessels, and unless we are to the protection of those who are port in small vessels, we shall hear of many more.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1865.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

TAMBOROOA.

Monday, 5 p.m.

The Gold Escort, to-day, takes from Tamborooa, 49 oz. 14 dwt., 7 grs.; Madge, 699 oz. 11 dwt., 4 oz.; Hargreaves, 205 oz. 3 dwt., 6 grs.

FORBES.

Monday, 5 p.m.

The prospecting claim at Grassat's lead turned out last week seventy ounces of gold to thirty-seven tons of washing drift. Gold has been struck in Nos. 6 and 7 South Lead.

There are great demands for business allotments in Lachlan-street.

The Gold Escort leaves with 515 oz. 3 dwt., 3 grs., for this month.

A striking up case took place on Friday evening last, twelve miles from Forbes, at a place called Scrubby Plain, on the Billabong Road, when an armed man, with his body and face encased in calico, robbed Mr. Harry, a storekeeper of Currajong, a little silver and a small quantity of stores.

BRAIDWOOD.

Monday, 5 p.m.

The Escort takes 312 oz. 2 dwt., 3 grs., and £530 in specie.

QUEENSLIFF.

Monday evening.

ARRIVED.—Omar Pasha, from London; Squaw, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.—Eli Whitney, for Newcastle; City of Melbourne, for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 5 p.m.

The Hon. Matthew Hervey's affairs have been disposed of satisfactorily, and will contest the Eastern Province against Mr. Haines.

The dead lock continues. It is reported that the Governor will transmit a Message to the Legislative Council to-morrow, requesting them to formally communicate to the Assembly the decision of the Upper Chamber on the Tariff and Appropriation Bill, with a view to a conference between the two Houses.

Small parcels of Adelaide flour sold to day at £2 to £2 2s.; Chilian, £19 10s. to £20. Adelaide wheat flour, at 9s. 10d. to 10s.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 7 p.m.

The papers are full of news of the northern territory, and are unanimous in their opinion that Mr. Pinns ought to be recalled. Official despatches are anxiously looked for.

Mr. Beeby, of the firm of Beeby and Dunstan, miners, died suddenly on Saturday. His partner now lies dangerously ill.

Father's celebrated picture of the Derby Day goes to Melbourne by the South Australian (s.), peremptory instructions having been received for its immediate return to England.

Bunaces is very quiet.

Coffee is at 1s. 6d.

Woolpacks are offering at 4s. 6d.

Mounts copper shares are selling at 47 1/2.

Wheel is quiet. Sales have been made at 8s. 11d. to 9s. 11d.; and, 9s. at the port. Country brands of our sold at 8s. 10s.; town, £20.

ANARVA.—Göttingen (s.), from Melbourne: she sails on Wednesday, and the South Australian (s.) on Thursday.

BRISBANE.

Monday, 9 p.m.

The first section of the Government Railway, from Ipswich to Bregg's Camp, was opened to-day by the Governor. The members of both branches of the Legislature were present. The new bridge across the Bremer being completed, attracted an immense concourse of spectators. General holiday was kept.

ANARVA.—(Florence Irving (s.), from Sydney.

COLONIAL TRADE.

Monday, 9 p.m.

The inquiry, begun before the City Coroner on the 24th of July, was resumed, and concluded at the Observer Tavern, on the 26th. The investigation was on view of the body of Robert Codling, who was the Adm. of the night of the 17th ultimo; and the evidence went very fully into the circumstances attending the collision between the steamer Adm. and the R.M.S. Jeddoo, which was the immediate cause of the accident. Any further details of the drowning in the Adm. in consequence of the collision, which they believed was accidental. The evidence taken on the first day has already been published, but most of the circumstances then deposed to reappear in the subsequent examination. Applied is the evidence.

WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday, 10 p.m.

The investigation, begun before the City Coroner on the 24th of July, was resumed, and concluded at the Observer Tavern, on the 26th. The investigation was on view of the body of Robert Codling, who was the Adm. of the night of the 17th ultimo; and the evidence went very fully into the circumstances attending the collision between the steamer Adm. and the R.M.S. Jeddoo, which was the immediate cause of the accident. Any further details of the drowning in the Adm. in consequence of the collision, which they believed was accidental. The evidence taken on the first day has already been published, but most of the circumstances then deposed to reappear in the subsequent examination. Applied is the evidence.

THURSDAY.

Thursday, 11 p.m.

Senior-surgeon Ferri, of the Water Police, deposed: I have been thirteen years connected with police of the port; the wind, which was blowing hard, had driven the vessel to the bay, and struck the vessel; if the anchor had been let go I can't see how it would have tended to the anchor; the anchor was at the bows ready to let go; I believe we were tending to the anchor; the anchor was not a pilot; I never spoke to the master of the vessel to where I should anchor; the pilot that sent me in to put the master of the Womina where to put me; I was going down the harbour with a light at my gaff end, and the light could not be seen by any vessel coming up the river.

Mr. Bradley: There were nine o'clock on board at the time of the occurrence, the boatswain and one seaman which was blowing hard; my ship was lying head to wind, which was blowing hard, and struck the vessel; if the anchor had been let go I can't see how it would have tended to the anchor; the anchor was at the bows ready to let go; I believe we were tending to the anchor; the anchor was not a pilot; I never spoke to the master of the vessel to where I should anchor; the pilot that sent me in to put the master of the Womina where to put me; I was going down the harbour with a light at my gaff end, and the light could not be seen by any vessel coming up the river.

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IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF R. WILSON and CO. Purchased from the Trustees, Christopher Newton, Brother, and Co., at a large discount from cost price.

FRENCH MUSLINS, 6d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 1s 3d; **finest quality**.

SILK PARACHUTES, 2s 11d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 1s 3d; **in fine hand**.

TOILET QUILTS, 9s 6d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 1s 8d; **3 yards long**.

GREENADINE SHAWLS, 5s 9d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 1s 6d.

WHITE COTTON, 7d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 1s 3d; **COLOURED COTTON**, 7d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 1s 3d; **MOHARNA**, 3d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 9s 6d; **COLLARS AND CUFFS**, 4d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 1s 3d; **GALA PLAIDS**, 10d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 1s 11d; **COLOURED COBURGS**, 7d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 1s 6d.

PRINTS, 7d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 1s.

WIDE-WIDTH RIBBONS, 4d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 1s.

NARROW RIBBONS, 1d.; **FORMER PRICE**, 6d.

A large portion of this Stock consists of **LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' UNDERCLOTHING**.

CLOAK HOODS, PRIMSES, FROCKS, STAYS, &c. &c.

which will be sold at **75 PER CENT BELOW COST PRICE**.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, next to the Post Office.

PURCHASED FROM THE TRUSTEES IN THE ESTATE OF R. WILSON AND CO. DRAPERS.

The whole STOCK is now available, which will be offered

THURSDAY, 27th July, and following days.

AT NEARLY HALF THE USUAL RATES.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and COMPANY have to announce to their FRIENDS, and the public generally, that they have purchased, at a greatly reduced price, from CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., the whole STOCK of General DRAPERY, consisting of CALICOES, COTTONS, LINENS, MILLINERY, HOSIERY Underclothing, Silks, Clothing, &c. &c., being the STOCK of R. WILSON and CO., of 263 and 265, Pitt-street, who carried on business there. It is their desire to offer this large stock, at greatly reduced prices, on **THURSDAY, July 27th**, and following days, to their FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS.

The above will be a genuine sale, so that they can with confidence select a visit, for it will be the best opportunity that will occur for them to inspect the goods, and supplying themselves with goods of every day use, at very much cheaper rates than they have been paying for them the last three years.

390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

JU S T L A N D E D — **S**old PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS. 2360 yards, 3 feet per yard.

All new pattern.

VICTORIA FELT, 4 feet wide.

2 bales KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS, 10d. yard wide.

ADMINISTER AND VENETIAN FILE RUGS, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

E X T R A O R D I N A R Y G R E A T S E R E G R A D E F O R D R A P E R Y G O O D S F O R F O U R T E E N D A Y S , P R E V E N T O F T A K I N G S T O C K .

CONSISTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION of fashion- able and plain Household Goods.

MANTLES

DRESSES

SHAWLS

SILKS

CALICOES

MILLINERY

FLANNELS

BLANKETS

SHEETINGS

BEDDING

FRENCH MERINOES

COBURGS

UNDERCLOTHING

CRINOLINES

LADIES' HATS

HABERDASHERY.

THE PROPRIETORS have determined upon clearing out the whole of their valuable stock Drapery previous to taking stock.

The whole to be disposed of at astounding low prices, without reserve.

The stock is too well known to the ladies of Sydney to require any comment. It comprises all the novelties of the season.

On account of the termination of the

AMERICAN WAR, and the probable decline in

THE PRICE OF COTTON GOODS,

the Proprietors intend making the whole of their stock.

CALICOES

SEETING

LINENS

COTTON HOSE, &c.

considerably less than half cost price. Consequently families who have not been paying off on account of the extremely high prices can now buy with immense advantage.

ONE INSPECTION OF THE STOCK.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

400 PIECES of yard wide fine calico without any dressing, will be sold at 6d.

The former price 1s 2d.

150 PIECES of real French merinoes will be sold at 1s 9d per yard, new colours.

Former price 2s 6d.

240 PIECES coloured winceys will be sold at 1s 4d, worth 9d.

250 CHOICE and fashionable mantles, the prices varying from 1s 1d.

1000 Shawls, in Paisley, trimmed cashmere, shepherds, French shawls, flamas, &c., price ranging from 1s to 2s.

1750 worth of ladies' underclothing, consisting of ladies' plain and trimmed chemises, drawers, night dresses, &c., children's ditto, &c., at less than half price.

The Fancy Dress Department contains one of the largest and best selected stocks in Sydney, the reduced prices ranging from 1s 1d. to the dress, 12 yards.

650 pairs of blankets, commencing with the small criss, up to the largest and finest Bath blankets; on account of the lateness of the season, great reductions have been made to clear.

4200 worth of black and coloured silks must be sold.

THIS DAY THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY STOCK.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

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AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The half yearly meeting of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the offices of the company, St. Georges-street. Mr. J. Brewster presided. The Manager, Mr. S. C. Read, read the following Report:

Very directors have now to submit for the information of the proprietors, their report of the affairs of the company for the half-year ending 30th June, 1865.

From the 1st January to the 31st December, the sum of £5967.10.0 in dividends, with the amount brought forward from the 31st December, 1864, has been paid out of the reserve fund, and has been applied in a reduction of the company's capital stock, up to £100,000.

To the credit of the insurance account there has been carried over to the credit of the account on the 30th June £10,963.76. This will make the amount carried over £10,963.76.

The cost of repairs to the company's steamers during the half-year has amounted to £10,000.00, of which £1,000.00 is included in the amount expended on the new boilers being constructed for the *Ramsgate*, *Chichester*, and *Cornwall*.

Mr. Brewster has presented his annual report.

Your directors regret to have to report that the operations of the company for the half-year have resulted in a considerable loss.

On the 31st December, the balance at the credit of profit and loss was £10,963.76.

Excess of expenditure over earnings for the half-year £10,963.76.

Leaving balance at credit of profit and loss, June 30th £2,519.5.1

This loss arises chiefly from the continued severe competition with the Greenock Company in the northern trades. Unavoidable expenses, however, have been incurred, and are not prepared to cease this competition, except on terms that will be advantageous to the company.

A general agreement has been entered into with the South Australian Government, up to February next, for the conveyance of small mails between Adelaide and King George's Sound, having been secured by the company.

No general or individual directors regret to state, was it not in the company for competing for the new contract for the conveyance of the mails between Galle and Sydney. No timely notice was given to the company that tenders were to be called for, and when the advertisement was issued, the English and Indian tenders reached Sydney, the time for delivering tenders in London had expired. The company, and all other colonial companies and firms, were thus deprived of the benefit of the competition in the colonies and at home have been deprived of the benefits that would undoubtedly have resulted if colonial competition had been admitted.

The two new steamers that were building at the company's works at the date of the last report have been completed, and are now in service.

The new paddle steamer *Florence*, Irving has been purchased during the half-year, at a sum considerably below her cost price. She is well suited for several of the company's lines.

The new sailing vessel, *Woolwich*, purchased of which was reported at the last half-yearly meeting, was unfortunately lost on her first voyage to Rockhampton. She was insured in the usual manner, and the company, and all other colonial companies and firms were thus deprived of the benefit of the competition in the colonies and at home have been deprived of the benefits that would undoubtedly have resulted if colonial competition had been admitted.

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A director will have to be elected by this meeting, in the room of Mr. Brewster, who has retired by rotation. Mr. Edith is the only candidate for the vacancy caused by his retirement, and has given the required notice.

Directors will also have to be elected by this meeting, in the rooms of Mr. Brewster, Mr. James Milner, jun., Esq., both of whom are eligible for re-election.

Locking the large amount now standing to the credit of the insurance account (£20,963.10.0), and considering that no dividend was declared, it is proposed that the sum of £2000.00 be transferred from the account to the credit of profit and loss, which will increase the balance at the credit of profit and loss for the half-year by 2000.00 on the capital of the company by new shares, and be payable on the 1st August present.

LIABILITIES.

Cr.	Debit
To paid up capital	£200,000.00
Interest on capital	100.00
Dividends and dividends	100.00
Interest accrued to June 30th	£1,971.10.4
Insurance account	£1,971.10.4
Money on loan, constancing accounts, and all other liabilities	50,190.00
Profit and loss	2,519.5.1
	£200,000.00

ASSETS.

Cr.	Debit
By ship property	£100,000.00
Engineering works, including plant and machinery	6,000.00
Precious and leasedhold property	6,000.00
Stock of material at engineers' works and yards	1,000.00
Marine stores	10,000.00
Coal at various depots	3,000.00
Metals and hardware	2,000.00
Beefeats, Alexander, and Co., advance for iron, stores, &c.	11,000.00
Outstanding freight, and all other accounts due to the company, and other assets	10,000.00
	£200,000.00

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Cr.	Debit	Profit
To loss on half-year	£10,963.76	12.10
Balance	£10,963.76	5.1
	£10,963.76	17.11

By balance from last half-year

£10,963.76 17.11

Excess of profit and loss correct

JAS. MITCHELL, J. MILNER, jun., *Esq.*, *and others.*

724, St. George's-tower, Woolwich, and Newgate, the Australasian Steam Navigation Company. The Directors stated that their only object in carrying on the business of the company, and expressed their readiness to give a fair compensation to any proposition from the Queensland Company. They also contradicted a report to the effect that they had accepted a proposal from the Queensland Company on an equal basis, and stated that the offer of the two companies on an equal basis, and stated that the matter was likely to come to an early and satisfactory termination. It was elicited that the experience obtained by the building of the steamer Leichhardt had convinced the Board that it was not economical to build steamers in India.

An amendment—proposed by Mr. Knox, and seconded by Mr. Binney, to the effect that, while cordially approving of the action of the Board, the meeting declined under existing circumstances to accept of a dividend—was put and negatived. The motion for the adoption of the report was carried.

Mr. W. H. Birrell, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. E. Mitchell and Mr. J. Milner, jun., were re-elected auditors.

Mr. Binney moved, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Board for their great attention to the affairs of the company during the past half-year, and that it endorse the views of the policy adopted by them."

Mr. Knox seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting separated.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held yesterday at noon; Mr. William Moffitt in the chair.

The MANAGER read the following report and balance sheet.

The Report of Management has much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the accounts for the half-year ending 30th June, from which it will be seen that the gross profit of the bank amounted to £20,000.00, and that after payment of interest, dividends, and all salaries, rents, and working expenses, there remains a balance in the preparation of the sum of £1,000.00, or £1.00.

The amount of undivided profits from last half-year £1,000.00. The amount of current bills and all expenses of management, and after providing for all bad and doubtful debts £1,000.00.

Undivided shares sold £1,000.00.

Together

With the Board's remittance to be appropriated in the following manner, viz.—

To increase of reserve fund £10,000.00

To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent.

On the paid up capital of the bank, and in payment of the premium on the shares £10,000.00.

Thus the amount of the undivided profits from the previous year £1,000.00.

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